

JPRS 79992

1 February 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2560

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

1 February 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2560

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

- International Cooperation Expert Interviewed
(Ernest-Charles Mihami Interview; LE MAURICIEN,
19 Nov 81)..... 1

- Briefs
European-Indian Ocean Conference 4

ANGOLA

- Energy Minister Details Plans for Electricity Production
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 8 Dec 81)..... 5

BENIN

- Revolutionary Assembly Approves 1982 Budget
(Cotonou Domestic Service, 13 Jan 82)..... 7

CHAD

- Restoration of Peace Said To Depend on Gunt's Unity
(Christophe Batsch; LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, Dec 81)..... 9

DJIBOUTI

- Status of Arabization in Country Reviewed
(NAJMAT UKTUBAR, 23 Dec 81)..... 13

KENYA

- Briefs
President Addresses Graduates 15

MALAWI

- Briefs
New Minister 16

MALI

Briefs

Cooperation Program With Bulgaria	17
-----------------------------------	----

MAURITIUS

Reportage on Labor Party Congress (ADVANCE, 21, 22 Dec 81)	18
Labor Party Versus Opposition Party Leaders Analyze Problems	
Massive Unemployment Rate Reported (L'EXPRESS, 27 Dec 81)	23
Reactions to Dissolution of Parliament Reported (LE MAURICIEN, 18 Dec 81)	25

NAMIBIA

Briefs

SWAPO Terrorists Killed	28
-------------------------	----

NIGERIA

Commentary Says U.S. Policy 'Seems Hypocritical' (Ukuru Uzegu; Lagos International Service, 13 Jan 82)	29
United States, Allies Said 'Double Dealing' on SA (Kenneth Shedu; Lagos International Service, 16 Jan 82)	31
Cameroon Said Annexing Towns; Gendarmes on Rampage (Buki Ponle, Kanu Achinuvu; NAN, 13 Jan 82)	33
'Religious Fanatics' Rampage in Maiduguri (Kaduna Domestic Service, 11 Jan 82)	34
Briefs	
Local Government Employees Strike	35
Professor on Ghana Situation	35
'TIMES' Pessimistic on Cameroon	35
Shagari Nominates 12 Ministers	35
Pope's Visit Planned	36
New Oil Field	36
Agricultural Price Rises	36
Nation's Money Supply	36
Alliance of Parties	37
'Lawlessness' in Schools	37

REUNION

Tamoul Union Formed To Promote Indian Culture (TEMOIGNAGES, 7, 8 Dec 81)	38
Congress Votes To Form Union	
Liberation of Reunionese Culture, by Philibert Josime	
Demands of Tamoul Congress	
Bulletin From Church, by Julien Ramin	

SENEGAL

Terms of Senegalese-Gambian Pact Noted (LE SOLEIL, 30 Dec 81)	45
--	----

Briefs	
Signing of PRC Contract	47

SOUTH AFRICA

Briefs	
Trade With Taiwan	48

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION EXPERT INTERVIEWED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 19 Nov 81 p 5

[Interview with Ernest-Charles Mihami, chief, African Section for Cooperation and Development, by J-C.C.: "The Problem of African Development"]

[Text] Mr Ernest-Charles Mihami is chief of the African Section for Cooperation and Development in the Christian Democratic International (consisting of about 60 countries); he comes from Benin and is currently on a fact-finding mission in the region of the Indian Ocean, including the Island of Mauritius. The results of the mission will be reported later on to the Christian Democratic International and to the European People's Party which includes the European Christian-Democratic parties. Mr Ernest-Charles Mihami is also one of the organizers of the African Development Committee, an offshoot of the African Section of the International. Mr Ernest-Charles Mihami here answers the questions asked of him by LE MAURICIEN.

[Question] The economist Rene Dumont has just come out with another work, entitled "l'Afrique étranglée" in which he says in effect that "Black Africa is badly divided." Is the situation really as dramatic as all that?

[Answer] I have just made a trip throughout southern Africa. I also visited countries such as the Congo, Rwanda, and Burundi. I have seen some very poignant pictures. I find that, after 20 years of independence, Africa has not achieved anything big in the economic field. There has been no real development. The African countries were content with plunging into prestige infrastructure projects. The situation is seriously dramatic for those countries which experienced self-sufficiency in food and which are today forced to import daily necessities.

[Question] It is difficult to understand that Africa which is so rich in resources could be having such acute development problems.

[Answer] I agree here with the Tanzanian foreign affairs minister who told me recently: "We have spent all our time in pursuit of grand policies, sacrificing economic growth. Our priority today is to make sure that the people have something to eat."

The decade of slogans is over now. The people must be put back to work seriously.

[Question] It is obvious also that Africa is bleeding and there are the multinational corporations which impose their development models upon the African continent.

[Answer] It is true that the grand development policies were always drafted abroad. The moment foreign countries provide financing, it often happens that the population as such is not involved. We must develop a real awareness among the people.

The regime of Benin, for example, has taught the people to think for themselves. On the other hand, take the case of Senegal which, in spite of all of its efforts, has not achieved self-sufficiency in food. We find ourselves today in an inconceivable situation where exporting countries are unable to feed their own populations. Here we need a political reorientation. On that score I agree with the Tanzanian foreign minister who said that it is absolutely necessary for us to rediscover ourselves and that we must not lose sight of the fact that only we can promote our own growth.

But the problem of Africa also springs from its Balkanization, from the fact that it is so heavily broken up. The important thing for us is to consolidate our unity and the regional or subregional structures which tend toward that direction.

[Question] You are thus in favor of economic integration on the regional level?

[Answer] Absolutely. Nobody can live all alone. Interdependence is a reality. We must promote regional cooperation. This is a condition necessary for getting the whole process started, as well as for understanding. It is however discouraging to find that there is nothing more today on the level of youth movement groupings.

[Question] It is evident that Africa needs international aid to guarantee its growth, is it not?

[Answer] Of course. But we must first of all emphasize partnership. In the matter of aid, Africa must be recognized as a partner, not simply as an aid recipient. It is in this spirit that we must continue to improve the provisions of the Lome agreement which linked Europe to the ACP [African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries]. It is furthermore necessary to promote cultural cooperation. The next convention between the EEC and the ACP countries will work out an agreement along these lines. On the matter of aid, one must keep in mind the culture of the various populations. This is necessary to prevent certain aberrations. I recall the construction of that supersophisticated hospital in Senegal whose kitchen even had a ham slicer. But everybody should know that Senegal is a country that is 80 percent Muslim.

International aid must therefore take into account our cultures and the fact of partnership.

[Question] Nevertheless, we are currently running into Western protectionism.

[Answer] We must admit that the West is going through a very critical economic phase. The European economies have been turned upside down. In France, unemployment has reached the 2 million figure. Due to this state of affairs, each country

wants to protect its own economy. And that hits us Africans. Our imported products come from those countries and we therefore increasingly import their inflation. I think that this protectionism, which hurts us so much, will not be attenuated or disappear until we can get a clearer picture of the current crisis.

[Question] How do you view the period after Cancun? Do you not have the impression that this was a dialogue among the deaf between the industrialized North and the underdeveloped South?

[Answer] Absolutely. Besides, at Cancun there were only appeals for solidarity and not for any specific measures. I am in favor of a dialogue on specific foundations, a dialogue which would lead to effective and concrete measures. Cancun was only a repetition of international meetings of that kind.

[Question] Nevertheless, did not French President Francois Mitterrand declare that "helping the Third World is helping the West in getting out of the crisis?"

[Answer] That is a very strong statement. Perhaps we are today witnessing a growing awareness on the part of the European populations. They are realizing that they need the countries of the Third World to survive. Perhaps we are witnessing an entirely natural decolonization.

[Question] Now we have a rather classical question for you: What type of development should we then have for Africa?

[Answer] I am in favor of a development which would be community-based and self-managed. But one must also address oneself to specific problems, such as: who is going to implement community development? What formation can we have for community development? There is serious consensus in Africa regarding community development. The important thing is to start from the base, from the life of the people as such.

Community development is viable. But in this framework one must allow room for nongovernment agencies. We are currently seriously studying the possibility of calling a conference on the ways of community development, involving the labor union leaders of Africa.

5058

CSO: 4719/422

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

EUROPEAN-INDIAN OCEAN CONFERENCE--Solicitor-General Master E. Venchard and Mr Raj Virahsawmy, of the School of Government Administration of the University of Mauritius, attended an international conference on the topic "Europe and the Indian Ocean--A Special Case of North-South Relations" which was held at Aix-en-Provence on 4 and 5 December. The two representatives, as well as several personalities from the southwestern part of the Indian Ocean, including Mr Wilfrid Bertile, socialist deputy from Reunion, and Sultan Chouzour, director of the Comorian higher education system, presented reports to the conference. The main reports dealt with decolonization on the islands and in East Africa, culture transfers between North and South, trade between the EEC and the Indian Ocean area, and current geopolitical prospects. More than a hundred professors, researchers, and politicians participated in this conference which was organized by the CERSOI (Study and Research Center on the Societies of the Indian Ocean), with the technical and financial cooperation of the EEC and the ACCT (Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency). The CERSOI is a part of GRECO (Coordinated Research Group) number 15 on the Indian Ocean, established under the sponsorship of the National Scientific Research Center. [Text] [Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 16 Dec 81 p 4] 5058

CSO: 4719/422

ENERGY MINISTER DETAILS PLANS FOR ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Dec 81 p 10

[Excerpts] In connection with the Basic Economic and Social Development Guidelines for the 1981-85 period, the Energy and Petroleum Minister, Pedro Van-Dunem (Loy) recently spoke on electricity as an essential ingredient for social well-being and for industry and public services.

Guidelines of the Congress and Fulfillment of the 1981 Plan

Since electricity is an essential ingredient for social well-being and for industry and public services, it is evident that without the proper development of the electric power sector, any development in the country, whether economic, political or social, would be fruitless. It is therefore clear that this strategic sector must be given proper attention, if not priority.

Investment

In the investment area, a program to develop the main production centers was set up. For the Kwanza river, it was directed toward modifying Cambambe dam to increase the power of the current plant and to pursue studies for construction of a second power plant with four generator sets. A research and development firm was therefore contracted to draw up the project for expansion and for a second power plant at Cambambe.

Work on the Kapanda dam on the same river is scheduled to begin also. In addition to regulating the flow of the river, this dam will make it possible to build a power plant with three generating sets. Contacts have already been made with the USSR, which sent a delegation of experts for the technical project.

On the Catumbela River, besides adding two more sets to the Lomaum power plant, a new dam is to be built in Cacombo to regulate the river's flow and to enable all the power of the Biopio and Lomaum plants to be used, even during the dry season. To this end, the proposal has already been approved by the agencies concerned and the manufacturer has already been awarded the contract so that construction of the generator sets can begin. As for Cacombo, the project is being evaluated and the proposal for construction of the Cacombo dam will be submitted later.

The Congress also decided to finish the Dala dam to supply electricity to Moxico Province, the Chipaca dam for Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul provinces, and the Cueba River dam for the city of Menongue. It was also decided to modernize and remodel the Mabubas and Biopio hydroelectric plants, so that their full power can be harnessed and they can be made more operational.

It was also decided that the Energy Ministry would proceed with studies on the Alto Zambeze watershed with a view to exploiting its hydroelectric potential and, in cooperation with the Petroleum Ministry, on a better way of supplying Zaire Province with electric power.

As for the Dala dam, we believe that it will not be completed in 1982. Nevertheless, it is important that part of the engineering work be done, that credits for the first and second sets be expedited and that the means to complete the project be acquired.

What was said for the Dala dam is also true from the Chicapa I dam, which is scheduled to be completed in 1983. As for the Chicapa II, the DNOC (National Engineering Projects Administration) has already signed a contract to prepare the project.

The Cueba dam is now being completed. The contract was signed in October 1980 and contracts were let for the first and second [generating] sets. The actual construction has not yet begun since the engineering part of the project is not completed. The Energy Ministry has already handed over the designs for the sets to the National Engineering Company (Technical Project).

In connection with modernizing Mabubas, some steps have been taken to consult with possible contractors, and a technical team has already been set up to gather information, prepare documents and implement the project later.

As for Biopio, we can say that a proposal was submitted to us in August 1981, and discussed with the competent agencies, and that the contract will be awarded shortly.

With regard to Matala, the contract for construction of the third set was let in January 1981 and according to the timetable the project will be completed in 1984.

Supplying Zaire Province with electricity is related to the Soyo project under the Petroleum Ministry. Only after a decision is made in this area can a better solution be found. In the meantime it was decided to build a power station not only for the petroleum projects, but also for supplying electricity to the region.

As for the studies on the Alto Zambeze watershed, they will proceed jointly with a foreign research and development firm which is going to send a technical team this year to conduct this work.

9805

CSO: 4742/140

REVOLUTIONARY ASSEMBLY APPROVES 1982 BUDGET

AB141120 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Communique issued in Cotonou on 13 January at conclusion of 1982 budgetary session of the Revolutionary National Assembly]

[Text] The Revolutionary National Assembly met in an ordinary session from 8-13 January 1982 at the conference hall of the Ocam Village under the chairmanship of the first vice president of the Permanent Committee for the Revolutionary National Assembly and acting president of the Permanent Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly, Comrade Romain Bina Guezo.

The meeting examined documents concerning the 1982 national production and investments program, the 1982 national recurrent budget and a bill modifying the financial regulations of the Revolutionary National Assembly.

After a detailed and responsible analysis of the present international socio-economic situation, the Revolutionary National Assembly, meeting in an ordinary session, noted that this already alarming situation is strongly marked by the persistence of galloping inflation, a general slackening of economic growth, a halt in the expansion of world trade and a deterioration of the terms of exchange.

After examining the present economic situation of our country, the Revolutionary National Assembly noted that our country remains greatly influenced by the phenomena upsetting the international economy. It particularly noted, on the national scene, the persistence of the difficulties in the agricultural and industrial production sectors, in our production units and in the public finance and administrative service sectors--difficulties resulting not only from climatic hazards but also and especially from the general economic crisis in the world, the mismanagement of our production units and excessive development of the commercial sector where price speculation is increasing daily. It is in this unfavorable national economic context that the Revolutionary National Assembly--which is faithful to the guiding principle governing our popular and democratic revolution: Reliance first of all on our own strength, on our own resources and on the creative initiative of the popular masses--very responsibly voted in accordance with the provisions of Article 41 of the constitution:

1. The financial law concerning the 1982 recurrent budget of the state, which is balanced in revenue and expenditure at the sum of 47,863,490,000 CFA francs:

The Revolutionary National Assembly noted with satisfaction that the recurrent budget has increased by 12.45 percent as compared with that of 1981.

2. The bill relating to the national production and investments program for 1982: This program will involve an expenditure of 96,730,868,000 CFA francs including 1 billion francs for social and administrative equipment, 90,520,285,000 francs for the ministries' social and economic projects and 5,010,683,000 francs [all figures as heard] for the social and economic projects of the provinces.

During this session, the Revolutionary National Assembly also voted the law modifying Article 13 of the assembly's financial regulations.

The Revolutionary National Assembly, greatly concerned by the country's economic and financial situation, made the following recommendations to the National Executive Council:

1. The revival of production in all sectors of economic activity and especially the agricultural and industrial sectors.
2. An increase in the productivity of all workers.
3. The reorganization of the management of the production units and the public services through the adoption of all necessary measures as soon as possible.
4. Rigorous control of the prices of essential commodities in order to eliminate speculation and maintain the purchasing power of the hard-working masses in our towns and rural areas at an acceptable level.
5. The definition and execution of a national housing and construction program in order to place adequate and moderately priced houses at the disposal of the workers.

The Revolutionary National Assembly issues a militant and patriotic appeal to all the hard-working people of Benin to strengthen their unity and give their firm and lasting support to the National Executive Council in the diligent, correct and full application of the financial law relating to the 1982 recurrent budget and the law relating to the national production and investments program for 1982.

Ready for production! Ready for the revolution! The struggle continues!

Issued in Cotonou on 13 January 1982 by the Revolutionary National Assembly.

CSO: 4719/476

RESTORATION OF PEACE SAID TO DEPEND ON GUNT'S UNITY

Paris LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE in French No 333 Dec 81 pp 1, 5

[Article by Christophe Batsch: "Is the 'African Solution' a New Chance for Chad?"]

[Excerpts] The many ups and downs of the Chadian crisis since 1965 spring from the interplay of foreign rivalries rather than the internal confrontations that led to them¹. This time, however, following the OAU conference at Nairobi last June and the French-African summit of Paris early in November, the country seemed to be moving toward the kind of "restoration of confidence" which the GUNT (Transitional National Union Government) wanted so as to guarantee independence and unity in spite of the frailty of national sentiment and the quasi-disappearance of the state.

The solution recommended today is based above all on the recognition of GUNT legitimacy by the principal foreign partners, that is, the OAU, France, and Libya. In that administration, Messrs Goukouni Weddeï, the president, Acyl Ahmat, the minister of foreign affairs, and Mohammad Abba Seïd, the minister of the interior personify the main tendencies of the North and all three of them can claim a long-standing link with the FROLINAT, as well as a constant attitude of nationalism². Colonel Kamougue, who is the vice president, represents the South there with four other ministers. He is also chairman of the permanent committee created by the Southerners in May 1979 (replacing the general committee) in order to maintain an administrative organization in their region.

In spite of certain disagreements on the schedule for the withdrawal of the Libyan troops or on the nature of French policy, which above all involved Mr Acyl Ahmat, the four leaders came out with a basic agreement on the conditions for a return to civil peace, the intervention of the inter-African force of the OAU, and the determination to keep it out of the reach of Mr Hissein Habre.

In the eyes of the Chadians, the latter as a matter of fact has followed a rather personal and winding road, too often and too easily calling upon foreign support. Received in Ndjamena in 1978 as the man of national reconciliation, the man who could even bring about the blending of the North's insurrection aspirations and the South's interests; on that score he had the confidence of the Southerners. When he failed, he tried to establish his popularity among the Muslims at the price of anti-Southern tribalist excesses and in February 1979 triggered a civil war that was definitely of an ethnic and religious nature. On the occasion of this

first battle of Ndjameña, the policemen of Colonel Kamougue were defeated; between 70,000 and 80,000 inhabitants of the capital sought refuge in the South, their home territory³.

The entry of Libyan troops in Ndjameña in December 1980, on the appeal of the Chadian government and by virtue of a treaty signed with it, however aroused concern among certain powers in the OAU, such as Nigeria and Cameroon, further aggravated by a blueprint for a merger of the two countries. Rather unconvinced as to the selfless character of Libyan aid, they instead considered this the start of the practical implementation of the Sahelian and Pan-Islamic ambitions of Colonel Qadhafi. Egypt and the Sudan, who oppose Tripoli within the Arab world, forcefully denounced his annexationist designs on Chad; they were soon backed up by the Reagan administration which considers Libya to be nothing but Moscow's African follower and which rather abruptly let Moscow know--on the occasion of the incident in the Gulf of Syrte--that the United States intends to oppose its move.

The absence of condemnation of Libya must be underscored. For many African leaders, heading still rather weak nations, where centrifugal temptations persist and whose government machine is in big trouble, the theses of Colonel Qadhafi, regarding the disappearance of the state through the implementation of ummah, the unity of all Muslims beyond frontiers and political entities, represent a threat which they take seriously; these theories seem to them to be all the more disquieting since they can be picked up and disseminated by the big brotherhoods of African Islam, of which Tripoli remains one of the spiritual centers. On the other hand, it is true that any trouble that arises in the Muslim regions is often too quickly blamed on Libyan moves in order to avoid looking for the internal causes.

But, as far as Chad is concerned, the influence of Libyan Islam, particularly of the sanusiya, is old, traditional, and, to tell the truth, accepted. The fact that it takes on a very political form with the creation of the people's committees which have been set up by the Libyan army in the areas under its control is nothing unusual, even though these committees turn out to be the instrument for the maintenance of a presence in Chad after the withdrawal of the troops.

The French Initiative

In addition to abiding by its commitments, there are several factors that might have persuaded Tripoli to withdraw. On the one hand, the death of President Sadat removed a personal adversary of Colonel Qadhafi and helped weaken the Sudanese regime, which because of its internal difficulties was forced to reduce the aid it was giving to Mr Hissain Habre; on 26 October, in extending a loan of 198 million SDR to the Sudan, the IMF noted that "the budget deficit (of the Sudan had been) underestimated in the light of recent weapons purchases." On the other hand, through its aggressive attitude, the Reagan administration is undoubtedly forcing the Libyans to go deeper into this involvement with Moscow which its action seeks to denounce and counter. The improvement of relations with Europe, which remains Libya's chief trading partner, and especially with France, with whom relations had cooled down particularly, is thus something which Tripoli indeed wants⁵. Withdrawal from Chad would then prevent a first political manifestation of this approach.

The Mitterrand administration along with the Chadian case inherited a complex situation which amounted to practically a kind of do-nothing diplomacy after the defeat of Mr Hissein Habre.

New contacts were established with the GUNT in July 1981 through former ambassador Campredon. Initially, they helped lay the foundations for a resumption of economic cooperation between France and Chad. The visit of Mr Goukouni Weddei to Elysee Palace in September then made it possible to firm up the new French policy. It is aimed at two points: recognition of the legitimacy of the GUNT only, whose requests for assistance and cooperation were to be favorably received; active support within the OAU and through the assignment of an inter-African force. This support was given the official stamp of approval with the "urgent" appeal issued at Cancun by Mr Mitterrand--apparently after he had talked to the Algerian and Tanzanian presidents--and it was favorably received by the current chairman of the OAU.

The Libyan withdrawal, on request of the GUNT, through its speed helped accelerate the development of a situation where many problems are still up in the air.

Military difficulties, primarily; confused thought the reports from the eastern part of Chad may be, the guerrilla war which the troops of Mr Hissein Habre have been conducting there for a year may give the latter the means for restoring his hold on this region and for trying to resume control of it. The French administration thus stepped up its efforts to convince the United States and America's Egyptian and Sudanese allies not to counter its action in Chad and, in particular, to reduce or stop the support which they were giving to the FAN [Northern Armed Forces]. It seems that this has partly come about and that Mr Hissein Habre runs the risk of once again finding himself very isolated. In the meantime, this region will remain a sensitive point so long as the OAU forces have not managed to guarantee security there. In spite of the haste of the GUNT in wanting it to go into action, the positioning of this inter-African force will probably be slowed down by a series of difficulties which must be resolved by the countries that supply the contingents; these are difficulties of a technical and financial and even political nature especially if we remember the fear of Nigerian hegemony within the ECOWAS, all of whose participants are members, with the exception of Zaire.

Other political problems will also have to be resolved: On the one hand, the personal rivalry between Mr Goukouni Weddei and Mr Acyl Ahmat at the very summit of the state, which one cannot boil down to a conflict between "pro-" and "anti-" Libyans; according to a statement by Mr Acyl Ahmat, who today is being pictured as the ally of Libya within the GUNT: "Each of us at one time or another was the man of the Libyans." On the other hand, the question of the particular place of the South within a reunited Chadian government cannot fail to come up.

The former director of the National Administration School of Chad recently recalled that "the South will find it difficult to renounce the gains it has achieved; a certain regional autonomy will be necessary"⁶.

Finally, the essential question which determines the "restoration of confidence" is the question of the restoration of the economy and the administration. Neither

of these can be rebuilt without aid from foreign powers who might find an opportunity there for more fruitful assistance than the dispatch of military personnel. On request of the GUNT, the French administration on 12 and 13 November 1981 organized a "money lender" conference in Paris to respond to the urgent problems facing the country in terms of food and administration. In addition to France, the EEC, the UNDP, and the African Development Bank, who are the country's main financial supporters since the Libyan withdrawal, the conference was also attended by representatives of the FRG, Italy, the United States, Canada, and various international organizations, including the IMF⁷. The sectors which it decided to rebuild on a priority basis rather clearly show the strategic aspects of this international aid: reconstruction of Ndjamená, civil service salaries, electrification of the capital, telecommunications, and highway network. France, for example, will take charge of the construction of the highway linking Ndjamená and Abeche.

But, finally, regardless of the economic or military objectives to be obtained with the help of foreign partners, the restoration of peace will to a great extent depend on the ability of the GUNT to preserve its unity.

FOOTNOTES

1. See LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, March 1981.
2. One of the founders of FROLINAT, Mr Mohammad Abba Seid, is ensconced above all in the east-central section (the prefectures of Batha, Guera [illegible]), along with the BET [Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti] section, one of the two traditional centers of insurrection. The troops of Mr Acyl Ahmat, often described as a friend of Libya and very active in recent months, are above all to be found in the country's eastern part where they currently oppose the men of Mr Hissein Habre.
3. The population of Ndjamená was estimated at that time at about 250,000 persons.
5. As far as Paris is concerned, this normalization for the moment above all takes place in the trade field, including the resumption of arms shipments which have been cut off by Mr Giscard d'Estaing, participation of Credit lyonnais in the first loan floated by Libya, and plans for the sale of ten Airbus aircraft.
6. B. Lanne, POLITIQUE AFRICAINE, No 3, September 1981, Paris.
7. French public aid, which had dropped to Fr42 million in 1981 (399 million in 1978, including 204 million in military aid) is to be raised to about Fr200 million, not including assistance to the inter-African force.

5058
CS0: 4719/410

STATUS OF ARABIZATION IN COUNTRY REVIEWED

Mogadishu NAJMAT UKTUBAR in Arabic 23 Dec 81 p 4

[Article: "Arabization in the Republic of Djibouti"]

[Text] The Arabization movement in Djibouti depends on the state's recognition of Arabic as the official language of the republic. The state is to rely on the Arabic language to emphasize the Arab origins of the people and to achieve their national unity. The Arabization process is to be carried out gradually in a manner that is consistent with the economic reality of the state and with its educational and political conditions. The fact that the country has become a member of the Arab League has given efforts that are being made in this regard a new dimension. Djibouti's membership in the Arab League has created a commitment to make Arabic the language in which the business of the state is carried out on a national level and the language in which communications with others on the pan-Arab level are carried out. Arabic has provided an introduction to the culture which unifies the peoples of the nation. All this is consistent with the desire to revive the ancient cultural heritage and civilization.

The present state of weakness [which marks the status of] the Arabic language and Arabic culture and the fact that neither is playing its part in people's lives can be attributed to the educational policy that was pursued under prolonged foreign rule. French was made the official language of the state and the language of instruction in schools, and Arabic was kept out of the picture in a manner that was sufficient to remove its traces had it not been for the efforts that were made by the people themselves. They set up one-room schoolhouses on an extensive scale to teach the Koran and to spread Arab Islamic culture. Schools affiliated with Islamic societies were set up, and these used Arabic only as the language of instruction in a system that resembles that which is known in other Arab countries.

It was natural that the trend to Arabize education accompany the dawn of independence. It began with the introduction of the language as an elective [for students] beginning with the third grade in elementary school. Teachers who were not qualified to teach Arabic were assigned to teach it, and Arabic classes were not scheduled during regular school hours. This was a period of transition during which the desired objective was not achieved.

The real trend toward Arabizing education began in 1979-1980 with the introduction of mandatory legislation to teach the Arabic language for 4 hours a week in the fifth and sixth grades in elementary schools. This was to be carried out simultaneously in all the schools of the republic. Teaching the Arabic language was to become mandatory in secondary schools and in the Technical Institute in the academic year 1981-1982. The inclination after that was to make Arabic mandatory in the first four years of elementary school. Arabic would thus be taught in all the years of public education.

A professional Arabization committee is overseeing the process of devising the curriculum and the subject matter that will be taught. An Arab office of pedagogy attached to the teachers' school is being charged with the task of preparing sample notes, giving instructions to teachers and evaluating performance in Arabic. Arabic books have been written for all grades in which language instruction has been introduced. Care has been taken to ensure that the subject matter in these books reflect the children's environment and rely on the vocabulary used daily in that environment. This did not prevent the selection of a few appropriate books from other Arab countries out of a desire to provide variety and expand the horizons of those who wish to expand their horizons and who have the inclination to do so.

8592

CSO: 4504/154

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES GRADUATES--The commander in chief of the armed forces, His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi has paid glowing tribute to Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire for sending troops to Ndjamena to keep peace there. He said the OAU peace-keeping force in Chad is very expensive to maintain and noted that the three countries are paying for the expenses of their troops. His excellency the president was speaking during the passing-out [graduation] parade of army and air force recruits at the forces training college, Lanet. More than 1,300 recruits passed out today. Noting the important role Nigeria is playing in Chad, the president noted with satisfaction the presence of the Nigerian foreign minister at the parade, who is in the country with a message from his president, His Excellency Shahu Shagari. On Namibia, the president expressed the hope that the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, will soon achieve independence. The president of SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, who attended the parade at Lanet, is in the country to meet the chairman of the OAU. President Moi said that the standard of Kenya's armed forces was very high and disciplined. The president said that the Kenyan Army, Air Force and Navy were highly disciplined and paid tribute to the chief of staff, General Mulinge, and other officers for their commendable job. [Text]
[EA151130 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Jan 82]

CSO: 4700/569

BRIEFS

NEW MINISTER--A spokesman of the office of the president and cabinet in Lilongwe announced today that his excellency the life president has appointed Mr Edward Bwanali to be minister of youth and sport. The spokesman said the appointment takes effect from today until such a time as a substantive is appointed to the post. The spokesman added that as a result of this appointment Mr Bwanali is now minister for the southern region and minister of youth and sport. [Text]
[Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 18 Dec 81 CA]

CSO: 4700/573

BRIEFS

COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH BULGARIA--Mali and Bulgaria this morning signed a strategic cooperation program for 1982 and 83 at the international cooperation headquarters at Koulouba. This program contains actions to be taken by the two countries within the next 2 years in conformity with the cultural agreement signed on 4 July 1961 in Bamako in the fields of science, education, arts and culture, information, public health and sports with the aim of strengthening the friendly relations existing between the two countries. The program was signed for Mali by Mocktar Diallo, the permanent secretary in the Ministry of International Cooperation, while His Excellency Trayan Mitrev, the Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Mali, signed for his country. [Text] [AB302157 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 30 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/475

REPORTAGE ON LABOR PARTY CONGRESS

Labor Party Versus Opposition

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 21 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] "Any defeat of the Labor Party will lead to the suppression of liberties," says SVR [Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo]. SKJ [Sir Kher Jagatsingh] and David underscore the stakes in the coming election.

"The Labor Party will go into the elections all by itself and it is indispensable for it to win an absolute majority. I hope that with the help of our traditional allies and with men of good will, we shall be able once and for all to defeat communism. I urge the people to think carefully and not to make a monumental mistake. I invite the young people, who are frustrated and dissatisfied, to display moderation even though the future may look dark. Any defeat of the Labor Party will lead to the suppression of freedom of labor unions, of the press, and of the fundamental rights of the individual, and the population will meet the same fate as the inhabitants of the Seychelles, of Madagascar, of Tanzania, and of many other countries where the communist regime has been installed."

These are the terms in which "deputy leader" and finance minister Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo addressed the audience that had gathered at Ramlagan building, on Raoul Rivet Street, in Port Louis, during the regional congress organized yesterday morning by the Labor Party.

SVR declared that the Labor Party and its leaders are not to be blamed for the fact that they were unable to implement the administration program over the past 5 years.

The party did not win an absolute majority.

The minister of finance mentioned the struggle against the opposition in 1976; he talked about the coalition entered into with the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] in view of the danger of a MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] administration.

Tragic Events

The speaker reminded the audience of the tragic events that are currently taking place in Poland where 45,000 persons were imprisoned and where there is a food shortage. He also sketched an image of what is going on closer to the country, in the Seychelles, in Madagascar, and in Tanzania.

In connection with another matter, SVR talked about the numerous developments achieved by the administration regarding the construction of highways and social welfare benefits. Many institutions, he said, were created during the recent term of office of the Labor Party. Among other things we have the introduction of a national pension, the creation of government insurance, the opening of 32 branches of the state bank, etc.

SVR remarked that, by virtue of the worldwide economic situation, there has certainly been a slowdown in growth but everything was done to give the population the elementary amenities which it needs.

For SKJ, the party's secretary general, it would be inconceivable that, at the price of long years of struggle and sacrifices, the destinies of the independent and sovereign Island of Mauritius should be entrusted to the puppets of international communism.

Democracy Versus Demagogy

SKJ emphasized the importance of the coming elections, the destinies that are at stake in the general election. In 1982, the people of Mauritius were able to choose between the democracy preached by the Labor Party and the demagogy proposed by the opposition.

SKJ is of the opinion that the people of Mauritius are too intelligent, too devoted to liberty to entrust the destiny of their country to these puppets. At this stage, it is necessary to stress that the Poles at last had the courage, after 40 years of dictatorship, to sound off. He recalled that the Island of Mauritius so far has remained a bastion of democracy in this part of the world and that he would rather be disabled than forever losing the fundamental right to liberty.

SKJ sketched a picture of the bitter struggle conducted by the Labor Party since 1976 to give the people of Mauritius their human dignity. It is true, he said, that we are today confronted with several severe problems, especially unemployment, the tremendous price rise, that that is a worldwide phenomenon and the Labor Party is the only party in power to give the people of Mauritius the guarantee that they can look to the future with serenity.

Absolute Majority

"To do its job well, the party," he stressed, "will have to win an absolute majority to be able to implement its socialist program."

He recalled certain achievements of the administration, especially the construction of the "junior secondary schools" which will give courses up to the level of Form V soon, as well as the creation of the National Pension Fund.

SKJ concluded with a violent attack against the leader of the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party], who was elected with the help of the photo of SSR [Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam], and against the leaders of the MMM who resort to communalism.

Dr. James Burty David, party chairman, showed that the administration's policy was always based on the socialist principle while that of the MMM is based on hypocrisy.

He said that, over the past 5 years, the party has done much for the people of Mauritius while the opposition resorted to disorder. He recalled various events when cane fields belonging to small planters were burned, when savage strikes were triggered in the economy's key sectors. The MMM, he added, did not hesitate to use the workers as its springboard for trying to seize power. It is the latter who had to pay the bill for the damages. Today, the General Workers Federation has become insignificant and the leaders of the MMM have swapped their garb as the defenders of the workers for that of the capitalists.

Nonalignment

Dr David also stressed the disagreements between the MMM and the PSM on foreign policy whereas the Labor Party is in favor of nonalignment.

In the elections to come, Dr David emphasized, the people of Mauritius will have to choose between liberty and implementation of fundamental individual rights, on the one hand, or dictatorship and the law of the gag and muzzle, on the other hand.

Mr Suresh Moorba, the kingpin of Labor Youth, talked about the limitations of the country's wealth, its small surface area, its overpopulation, and the disagreements and divisions that sweep the various ethnic groups; he violently attacked the white capitalists.

He reviewed the economic and political situation, worldwide, and emphasized that only the Labor Party represents hope.

Mr Moorba urged the audience to mobilize and announce the organization of numerous regional congresses and meetings, starting in mid-January.

Mr Paul Chong Leong dwelled on the serious work which his party (PMSD, French Group) is doing in the various districts and expressed the opinion that his party is a valuable and ideal partner for the Labor Party in the coming general election.

He mentioned the good job done by the ministers of his party in the various ministries that were entrusted to them and among the urban administrations.

Mr Chong Long assured his audience that the Labor Party and the PMSD will make a breakthrough in districts 1 and 2.

Party Leaders Analyze Problems

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 22 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] The congress held here yesterday afternoon by the Labor Party at the Aryan Vedic school in Vacoas was a big success and was heavily attended. The three districts of Curepipe-Midlands, Vacoas-Floreal, and La Caverne-Phoenix had prepared this congress at which the message of the Labor Party was passed on. The congress was presided over by Minister of Public Works Emmanuel Bussier, the deputy for the district of Bacoas-Floreal.

Mr Suresh Moorba presented an excellent comparison between the economic situation currently prevailing in Mauritius and the worldwide economic situation; he emphasized that there was no miracle remedy to that problem. He talked about the election of President Mitterrand in France who has a thousand ideas in his head and who declared that the socialists would put an end to unemployment. Mr Moorba said that the French Socialist Party realizes today that this is not an easy problem to solve because unemployment is going up and prices have kept going up too.

Mr Moorba said that it is due to the MMM that the administration was able to start several projects, including the project for the construction of the northern airport and the construction of a road from La Vigie to Mahebourg.

SVR in the beginning talked about the excellent work done by the speaker, Sir Ramesh Jeewoolall. He emphasized that a speaker has rather thankless task in dealing with his voters and explained that, in Great Britain, his election is never challenged by his political opponents who do not run any candidates where he is running.

Economic Situation Not Bad

Talking about the current economic situation, SVR said that it was not as bad as the situation the country experienced in 1931. He added that, in our day, there are measures which can be taken to limit the damage. SVR said that the country cannot live off the charity of friendly countries and that the time has come to make every effort to face the future.

SVR said that there is no doubt that the situation would not have been as bad if there had not been any hurricanes which considerably reduced the country's sugar output and the flow of foreign exchange. SVR said that the current recession did not force the administration to take antisocial measures, such as the elimination of rice and flour subsidies or the closing of schools, as happened under the colonial regime. SVR said that, in spite of this setback, the administration had kept its social welfare benefits on the same level.

SVR said that one cannot ask the impossible of the administration which is examining the country's problems in a serious effort. He said that one must not believe that the MMM had miracle remedies for the country's current troubles. He urged the Mauritian voters to vote for the Labor Party with an overwhelming majority so as to block the way of communism.

Overwhelming Victory

SKJ emphasized that the Mauritian administration was never the unconditional friend of any big power and added that the Labor Party always managed to preserve parliamentary democracy which is the very reason for the existence of the party and its leader, SSR. SKJ said that one need only glance briefly at what is happening in the islands in the Indian Ocean to realize everything that democracy can represent for a country such as the Island of Mauritius. He stressed that, in Mauritius, the people have every right not to agree, a right which is not available in countries such as the Seychelles and Madagascar, where even the press can only be government-controlled.

SKJ said that one can get a precise idea of what a communist regime would be like by looking at the Seychelles where, for a population of 65,000 persons, in other words, half of the population of Port Louis, there is need for an army and weapons, whereas in Mauritius this is an idea that has never occurred to the administration.

SKJ said that the current economic situation was caused by three hurricanes, first of all, hurricanes Gervaise and Claudette, which were natural disasters; second, there was the oil crisis; and, third, there was the price which the country had to pay for democracy. He added that the administration does not regret having paid that price because there is actually no price on liberty. SKJ said that freedom was not a commodity which one could sell on the market.

Mr Kailash Purryag talked about the threats against civil service employees from the MMM which did not conceal the fact that it would start a real witch hunt if it ever came to power.

Bissoondoyal and the MMM Threat

Mr Purryag emphasized that the late Sookdeo Bissoondoyal had seen the danger coming from the MMM as far as the country is concerned and preferred to leave the elections rather than to associate himself with that party's Independent Forward Block.

Mr Purryag quoted from an excerpt of an interview given by Mr Harish Boodhoo to the newspaper LE MAURICIEN, published on 9 June 1979, where, in response to a question from the newspaper reporter, who wanted to know what separated the PSM from the MMM, Mr Boodhoo replied "it is its foreign policy; the MMM is in the camp of the communist countries." Mr Purryag did not think that anything had changed since Mr Boodhoo made his statement.

Sir Rabindrah Ghurburrin likewise talked about the country's economic problems and said that they were not peculiar to the Island of Mauritius because the recession is felt all over the world.

Sir Rabindrah said that the oil crisis was behind this recession and explained that oil plays a role in everything that is produced by the world.

Mr Clarel Malherbes talked about the situation currently prevailing in Poland, a country in which he had worked, and he emphasized the abuses of repression and the absence of basic liberties in countries with communist regimes.

Dr James Burty David stressed democratic freedom, such as it is understood in the Labor Party and the type of society which the Labor Party and its leader want for the country.

Dr David said furthermore that, in the coming elections, the MMM starts with a handicap of 18 seats, given to the PSM, a party which never had an opportunity to show what it can do and which represents nothing.

Mr Razack Peeroo talked about the tremendous amounts lost because of the MMM due to strikes in the transportation industry and in the ports. He talked about the negative contribution of the MMM in the industrial area in general. Mr Heeralall Bhugaloo was another one of the speakers at the congress which, we recall, was a big success.

MASSIVE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE REPORTED

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 27 Dec 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] At the start of November the number of job seekers registered at the various offices of the Employment Ministry had passed the 60,000 figure, according to initial indications gathered from official sources. But despite this situation, official circles concerned with the employment problem recently indicated a measure of satisfaction with the trend shown by the number of job seekers in September and October of this year.

The rate of growth in numbers of persons registered at the six employment exchanges covering the country as a whole decreased by some 60 percent for the months of September and October. Compared to the 3,000 new registrants for each 2-month period, excluding the peak of 11,578 for the first 2 months of 1981, the number of new job seekers listed in official registries rose in the range of 800 to 1,000 for the months of September and October.

According to certain official circles, this fall in the rate of increase of job seekers for each 2-month period would spare the country from a doubling of the number of persons officially listed as unemployed in a 12-month period.

Indeed, at the end of last year the number of unemployed registered by the ministry was 37,557. It grew to 49,135 by the end of February, and thereafter by an average of some 3,000 "new registrants" for each 2-month recording period. Certain other circles, however, express very grave apprehension as the time nears for the end of the examinations conducted by the Cambridge Examinations Syndicate. Their fears are based on the fact that the number of jobless could swell by some 10,000 new job seekers by the start of next year. Some 15,000 young Mauritians did in fact take the school certificate examinations. Of that number, a maximum of 3,000 will, at the start of 1982, begin studies leading to the higher school certificate, leaving about 12,000 to enter the job market for the first time. The unemployment rate would rise by approximately 2 points, from 18 percent at the end of October to 20 percent at the beginning of next year. But other official circles see a slight probability that the level of 70,000 registered job seekers will not be exceeded.

Indeed, they support their argument by the fact that there are now a good many students on the official Employment Ministry lists, owing to a certain awareness on the part of Mauritian youths in search of employment. The major reason which has led students to register with the ministry is that they may benefit from a priority status as against others when vacancies are to be filled.

It remains to point out the focus adopted in the publication of official statistics on the number of unemployed. The latest statistics refer to last March and April, and were made public on 2 September. On 30 April the number registered was 53,048; for May and June the figure was 56,900, according to official sources. Questioned by L'EXPRESS to confirm whether the number of job seekers is in the range of 60,000 to 61,000, a high ministry official refused all comment.

6145

CSO: 4719/417

REACTIONS TO DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 18 Dec 81 pp 1, 5

Text Parliament was dissolved yesterday. General elections for a new government will take place "sometime next year." Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, who jealously guards his privilege of setting the dates for elections, did not wish to say more to the Council of Ministers yesterday, and was content with that short sibylline phrase even before his closest colleagues. On advice of the prime minister, Governor General Sir Dayendranath Burrenchobay yesterday issued an order declaring the Assembly officially dissolved. A communique issued from the prime minister's office yesterday afternoon states: "The governor general has, in accordance with the advice of the prime minister, dissolved Parliament with effect from today. Writs for election of members of the Assembly will be issued in due course."

Reactions:

Sir Kher Jagatsingh, for his part, declared:

"We were expecting such a decision. Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam has taken a sound decision. From this day, the Labor Party will set in motion the machinery for the next general elections."

Paul Berenger: "Elections must be held by June 1982 at the latest."

For the MMM it is "absolutely clear," according to the constitution, that the next general elections must be held before 16 June 1982. Indeed, section 56 stipulates: "A period of 12 months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Assembly in one session and its first sitting in the next session."

In that context, it must likewise be recalled that according to the Representation of People Ordinance of 1958 as amended in 1976, the governor general must, within 55 days after the date of dissolution of Parliament, publish writs of election setting the dates for filing of candidacies and for holding the elections.

"At MMM we ask the prime minister to publish as soon as possible the date for filing of candidacies, and to set the date for elections as early as possible in February or March," declared Beranger, who then continued:

"Starting in January, the MMM and its partner the PSM [Malagasy Socialist Party] will set their electoral machinery in motion and begin their campaign. MMM intends also to suggest to PSM a meeting with the prime minister, in the presence of the opposition leader, Aneerood Jugnauth, to discuss allocation of radio and television time to the various political parties, and to ask the prime minister that radio and television news be broadcast during that period in an objective manner."

Sir Gaetan Duval: "General elections must be held in April."

"The PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] leader, for his part, declared: "I think the people greeted the news with great satisfaction and relief. Never in the past 5 years has Mauritius known such decadence, never have there been so many turned coats and deceptions on the part of an outgoing government. Everyone buries the last Parliament with much satisfaction."

"I think the prime minister, out of respect for the spirit and letter of the constitution, should organize general elections, at the latest, in April of next year. To hold elections after that date is to flout the constitution."

A. Parsuramen of PSM:

The PSM has noted the decision of the governor general, on the advice of the prime minister, to dissolve Parliament. It appreciates that decision and hopes the prime minister will call the country to the ballot box in the very near future so as to dispel the climate of uncertainty which now prevails, in order to allow the country to make a new start on a new basis.

We wish the campaign to be wholesome, calm, disciplined, and respectable, while taking to heart the highest interests of the country. The fundamental rules of democracy must be respected, at whatever cost to the country. We also ask the prime minister to be watchful that no foreign power intervenes in our domestic affairs, directly or indirectly, during the election campaign.

We call on the people as well, to see to it that their future representatives are patriots, fair-minded and worthy, who will represent the national consciousness and preserve the national character of this fair country in which--whatever the next government may be--life will be good.

Guy Ollivry: "Kickoff of the election campaign."

True to his tactics, the prime minister, as he did in 1976, has dissolved the Assembly only a few days before its automatic dissolution. So we are, as it were, at the kickoff of the election campaign.

For its part, the UDM [Mauritian Democratic Union] will throw itself fully into the fray as of January. From now till the election, a grave responsibility weighs not only on political leaders, but also on voters, both men and women. They will have to put an end to the present regime, which has drawn the country towards bankruptcy and unemployment, while favoring communism and nepotism. But they will also have to insure that power does not fall into the hands of political adventurers, and to take action so that Mauritius does not experience in the near future a situation

[Translator's note: Final portion of original missing.]

6145

CSO: 4719/413

BRIEFS

SWAPO TERRORISTS KILLED--SWAPO terrorists killed a young woman in an attack on the Kraal of a headman in Ovambo. The woman was bayoneted when she resisted being kidnapped by the insurgents. The security forces deployed in the area intervened and one of the terrorists was killed and two others wounded and captured. [Text] [CA131226 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 12 Jan 82]

CSO: 4700/571

COMMENTARY SAYS U.S. POLICY 'SEEMS HYPOCRITICAL'

AB131150 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Commentary by Ukuru Uzegu]

[Text] The United States President, Ronald Reagan, cannot say he has been too happy with the Western allies' response to the Polish issue. His imposition of sanctions against the USSR was supposed to be a dramatic expression of moral outrage to the declaration of martial law in Poland. Needless to say that true to form President Reagan should see the long curious hands of the Soviets in the unfortunate Polish affair even though the USSR is yet to intervene openly.

Initially, however, the United States' expectation of her allies joining in the sanctions was very high. Her optimism was based on the precarious ground that hers was a righteous stand and also on the rather quixotic belief that in contemporary world politics principles were more important than trade. A show of cooperation and support was therefore eagerly anticipated as essentially this will increase the effectiveness of the sanctions. As the time lapsed it became embarrassingly obvious the Europeans were unprepared to share the United States' gloomy views and concern of the great Russian threat, that they did not intend to march along with Reagan in his communist crusade.

The willingness of the partners to close ranks has left the United States in a lurch but more importantly, it has rendered the sanctions ineffective. Africans are not overly concerned with the seemingly abandonment of the United States by her partners. Rather we are concerned with the lesson America needs to learn from an old Spanish proverb which says: To every pig comes his martinmas [equivalent of "every dog has his day"].

Ever since 1946 when the provoking issue of apartheid came before the United Nations, the United States has consistently led her partners in sanction busting. The 1962 move to oust South Africa from the world body was vetoed by the United States. The 1963 voluntary arms embargo against South Africa met with a similar fate and so did the 1977 Security Council resolution which made the arms embargo mandatory.

The United States steadily maintained a policy of noncompliance. In 1966 the United Nations condemned the collaboration of three permanent members of the Security Council with South Africa in the field of trade and yet today American investment in South Africa and Namibia has steadily been on the increase.

Contrary again to resolutions that all states should refrain from any cooperation with the racists in the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the United States have been identified as the source of enriched uranium in use at South Africa's (?Kobert) nuclear reactor and possibly in the manufacture of racist nuclear bombs.

In 1979 the General Assembly recommended the urgent need to bring mandatory economic sanctions against the racist regime and the total cessation of any military or nuclear collaboration with South Africa. But today we find the United States proposing the membership of South Africa as a seventh ally in the NATO alliance. Plans are already underway to integrate the Simpson Town and Durban naval bases within the Western defense system.

The United States has taught her Western allies very well the sinner's art in sanction busting. It is lamentably pathetic if now America should feel deserted by her friends who have learned their lessons only too well.

The African cannot but feel cynical of the U.S. sanctions against the USSR for, admittedly, when viewed against the Angolan invasion and the Namibian occupation by South African forces, the U.S. policy in Poland and Afghanistan seems hypocritical. The shoe is now on the other foot and the pinch could hardly be pleasing to President Reagan. Sanction busting does leave a sour taste in the mouths of those whose efforts were frustrated. Now the U.S. President will learn how it feels to come limping home after a hard day in the trench.

CSO: 4700/573

UNITED STATES, ALLIES SAID 'DOUBLE DEALING' ON SA

AB161209 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Commentary by Kenneth Shedu]

[Text] Last Monday the international year for the promotion of sanctions against apartheid was formally launched at the UN headquarters in New York. The purposes of the declaration are quite easy to appreciate. The United Nations intends to ensure that during the year the attention of the world is focused constantly on the ills of apartheid as a state policy in South Africa and as a crime against humanity. It is also hoped that within this period, constant publicity would be given to the overriding need to apply sanctions against the racist regime in Pretoria in order to bring an end to the apartheid system.

The objective of the world body is laudable and deserves profound support from the governments and peoples of all civilized countries. However, judging from the outcome of previous efforts at the United Nations on the question of apartheid, there is virtually no [words indistinct] over the present declaration.

In the past the world body had made several declarations on the question of apartheid in South Africa. In 1962 the United Nations established a special committee for action against apartheid which immediately recommended that all member states should sever diplomatic relations with South Africa and apply economic sanctions against the racist regime. In 1963 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a declaration against all forms of discrimination either on the basis of sex, religion or race. Since South Africa was the only country that promotes discrimination as a state policy, it was obvious that the declaration was directed particularly against that country.

But while the international community has continued with its pious debates the racists have continued to consolidate through several legislations the apartheid machinery in South Africa. The latest of such measures is the Bantustan policy through which the racist regime intends to deprive the black population of South Africa their nationality. This apart, the South Africans have been able to develop a sophisticated and a complex military set up including nuclear capacity.

The inability of the United Nations to offer meaningful changes in the apartheid enclave can be blamed directly on the frustrating influence and tactics of the

United States and her Western allies. Over the years, the Americans and their Western allies have constantly vetoed and flouted all anti-apartheid resolutions at the Security Council. The reason for such double dealing is obvious. The aim is to protect their huge financial investments in South Africa, which has made it possible for the racists to continue to maintain a buoyant economy.

There is, however, no reason to believe that the Western investment in South Africa will be on the decline in the near future. It is in fact more distressing to note that South Africa is making concerted efforts to become a member of NATO. It is hoped that they would never be accorded the honor of a NATO membership.

From the above, it is obvious that the success of the international year for the mobilization of sanctions against apartheid would depend to a large extent on the cooperation of the United States and its Western allies. This is unfortunate considering their conservative nature. However, part of the success of the UN push against apartheid in 1982 should be aimed at reemphasizing, through the sons of the apartheid regime, the primary objectives for which the world was founded in 1945. The fundamental objective of the organization was to ensure maintenance and protection of international peace and security.

In giving support to the apartheid regime in Pretoria the United States and her Western allies are invariably working against the very objective for which the United Nations was founded.

CSO: 4700/573

CAMEROON SAID ANNEXING TOWNS; GENDARMES ON RAMPAGE

AB131355 Lagos NAN in English 1343 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Article by Buki Ponle and Kanu Achinuvu]

[Text] Oron (Cross River State) 13 Jan (NAN)--Eleven Nigerian border villages have been annexed by Cameroon in a renewed assault carried out by Cameroon gendarmes on 7 January, the administrator of Effio+ Mbo Local Government area of Cross River, Mr Etuk Udo, alleged.

Conducting newsmen round the affected areas yesterday, Mr Udo said the gendarmes had also driven about 2,000 villagers out of the villages with a population of 30,000 inhabitants made up of mainly fishermen.

The villagers he said had also been constituted into a district and administered by south-west province of Cameroon.

The administrator said that a letter had been sent to the villagers heads to prepare for a visit of the governor of the south-west province.

The letter shown to newsmen, carried the Cameroon official stamp and signed by a district head.

When the governor and his entourage arrived on 7 January, they were so disappointed by the lack of reception that the 600 gendarmes in the entourage allegedly went on rampage, burnt down two houses and assaulted women, Mr Udo said.

Five village chiefs were reportedly arrested, tortured and released the third day after paying a total ransom of 920 naira.

The three main villages in the annexation exercise Abana-ntue, Ine-ekoi, and Atabong, bear Cameroon names of Jabana, Kombo-bedimo, and Idabato.

Some villagers in the affected areas staged a peaceful demonstration yesterday denouncing what they described as the brutality of the gendarmes.

The Cross River police commissioner, Chief J. O. Odu, told the NAN that he did not get a report of the incident.

CSO: 4700/573

'RELIGIOUS FANATICS' RAMPAGE IN MAIDUGURI

AB112059 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Property worth 18,000 naira and 100 naira cash were destroyed by fire in (Ajenden) local government area, Borno State, recently.

A statement from the area explained that other items destroyed include mill, maize and some hotels. For more details, John Adoko in Maiduguri. [passage indistinct]

In another dispatch, John Adoko says some religious fanatics have struck in the state capital, Maiduguri; and the area of the attack was Ingbandje Ward in Maiduguri. Over to John again for the details.

[Begin Adoko recording] During the rampage, some hotels were damaged and property costing thousands of naira were looted. The rampage of the religious fanatics followed the eclipse of the moon sighted in Maiduguri last Saturday. According to the religious fanatics, the eclipse of the moon was due to evils being committed in the town. The hotels damaged were Havana Hotel, the [name indistinct] Hotel, the Perfect City Hotel, and the Peace and Progress Hotel--all in Wangi Ward, Maiduguri. The fanatics went to open [words indistinct].

During the attack, the fanatics were chanting religious songs, armed with dangerous weapons. According to an eyewitness, it took the police several hours to bring the situation under control [words indistinct]. Some of the fanatics were arrested.

Speaking to me after the incident, the manager of Havana Hotel, Mr Honugbe, said the fanatics went away with his sales for that day. Another occupant of the [name indistinct] Hotel, Mr Mathews, who is also a radio mechanic, told me that the religious fanatics went and [words indistinct] after his workshop was pulled down. From the Government State Hotel, the fanatics took to the street where they attacked [words indistinct].

When I went to the Havana and Government State Hotels to see things for myself, I saw that all the doors and windows of the hotels were pulled down. [Passage indistinct] [End recording]

CSO: 4700/573

BRIEFS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES STRIKE--Ibadan, Dec 31 (NAN)--The Oyo government began negotiations today in Ibadan with the local government service commission and the state branch of the national union of local government employees to resolve the week-long strike by members of the union. The chairman of the commission, Mr Sumbo Omotoso, disclosed this to the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), but declined to give further details. A reliable source at the Ibadan Municipal Local Government (IMG) said, however, that the chairman had appealed to revenue collectors in the city to resume work, but some of the workers at the offices of the local government remained idle. The source said that the current strike was that of senior local government officials who were demanding the same emoluments as senior federal or state civil servants. (NAN) [Text] [Lagos NAN in English 1525 GMT 31 Dec 81]

PROFESSOR ON GHANA SITUATION--A Nigerian professor has called on the country's leader to recognize without delay the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] of Ghana headed by flight Lieutenant Rawlings. Professor Ishegu Umar Abdulai of the University of Kano, in a statement published in the Nigerian HERALD newspaper, urged President Shehu Shagari to ignore moves by some imperialist powers which are demanding an immediate suspension of Nigerian oil deliveries to Ghana. He drew attention to the massive support Ghanaians are giving to the PNDC, which is proof of the people's acceptance of the PNDC. [Text] [AB121918 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Jan 82]

'TIMES' PESSIMISTIC ON CAMEROON--Cameroonian President Ahmadou Ahidjo's visit to Nigeria is examined by the DAILY TIMES. Analyzing discussions between the visitor and his Nigerian counterpart, President Shehu Shagari, which centered largely on the border dispute, the paper says it is fine. It is, however, pessimistic as regards Cameroon's immediate implementation of resolutions on the dispute in view of the President Ahidjo's shabby treatment of the issue in past. While the TIMES commends the Cameroonian leader for advising African nations to uphold the policy of peaceful settlement of disputes, it advises him to warn his troops to desist from further molesting Nigerians. [Excerpt] [AB161044 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Jan 82]

SHAGARI NOMINATES 12 MINISTERS--President Shehu Shagari has sent a fresh list of 15 names to the National Assembly for consideration as ministers and ambassadors. Twelve of the nominees are to be appointed as ministers, while the remaining three will hold ambassadorial posts. They include Mrs Nwanyidirim Kesiah Asinobi,

Imo State; Archdeacon Baba Ibrahim Bunu, Borno State; Alhaji Aliyu Habu Tari, Gongola State; Chief Yiomi Akintola, Oyo State; Alhaji Buba Ahmed, Plateau State; Alhaji Bello Muhammed Kursi, Bauchi State; Mr Audu Ogbe, Benue State; Alhaji Musa Habib Jega, Sokoto State; Alhaji Ousmane Sani, Sokoto State; Dr Udo Idun Okon, Cross River State; Mr Ken (Greene), River State; Hon Maxy Okoye, Anambra State. They are for ministerial appointments. Those who are to become ambassadors are: Mr Cletus Okeagu Ogadah, Anambra State; Mr Benson Owa Tonwe, Bendel State; and Mr Rufus Olatona Omotoye, Oyo State. Meanwhile, the senate has decided that those nominated for ministerial appointments be screened by the committee of the whole senate, while its committee on foreign relations should take charge of the ambassadorial nominees. Already the senate president, Dr Joseph Wayas, has directed the clerk of the senate to make available to the senate the curriculum vitae of the nominees as soon as possible. [Text] [AB131842 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Jan 82]

POPE'S VISIT PLANNED--Pope John Paul says his proposed visit to Nigeria is a pilgrimage devoted entirely to the cause of evangelism. Speaking to a group of bishops from Nigeria who are in Rome, the pontiff said it was his desire to proclaim the life-giving message of faith, the gospel of Jesus Christ to Nigerians. This time, he said, the whole pastoral visit should be seen in the context of evangelization. The visit which is expected to last about a week, is scheduled for next February but dates have not been announced. [Text] [AB151500 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Jan 82]

NEW OIL FIELD--The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation [NNPC] has announced the discovery of a new oil field in one of its off-shore operations in the Cross River State. The result of the search conducted by the corporation showed an initial production capacity of 3,000 barrels of oil per day. The corporation plans to carry out further appraisal drillings to confirm the extent of this field later this year. The discovery brings to nine the number of oil fields discovered off-shore in commercial quantities by the NNPC since it started drilling activities in 1976. [Text] [AB151726 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 15 Jan 82]

AGRICULTURAL PRICE RISES--The price of Nigeria's major agricultural export commodities rose significantly during the month of July last year. The Central Bank report for the month indicates that the price indices of benniseed, cocoa, copra, ginger, groundnuts, palm produce, soya beans and coffee increased by between 3 percent and 27 percent over the prices in preceding months. The report also says that most of the commodities cost more in July 1981 than they did in the corresponding month of 1980. The prices of cocoa, copra, cototon lint, ginger, rubber and coffee, according to the report, however, dropped during the period under review. [Text] [AB151445 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Jan 82]

NATION'S MONEY SUPPLY--Money supply in the country as at the end of July 1981 was valued at more than 9,300 million naira. The increase contrasted with a decline of one percent registered in the preceeding month. These are contained in the latest edition of the Central Bank monthly report. The report also indicates that about 2,800 million naira was in circulation as at the end of

July 1981. Of this amount, about 2,400 million naira was outside banks. [Text]
[AB170808 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 16 Jan 82]

ALLIANCE OF PARTIES--Benin, 14 Jan (NAN)--Governors Sam Mbakwe of Imo and Mohammed Goni of Borno arrived in Benin today for the meeting of the four-party proposed alliance of the UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria], NPP [Nigerian People's Party] and factions of the GNPP [Great Nigeria People's Party] and the PRP [People's Redemption Party]. The leader of the GNPP, Ibrahim Waziri, who was accompanied by Governor Goni, was met on arrival at Benin airport by Governor Ambrose Ali. More leaders of the parties involved in the proposed alliance talks are being expected tonight, the chief press secretary to Governor Alli, Clement Okosun, said. The meeting begins tomorrow. [Text] [AB151020 Lagos NAN in English 0945 GMT 15 Jan 82]

'LAWLESSNESS' IN SCHOOLS--Kaduna, 15 Jan (NAN)--The Plateau governor, Solomon Lar, yesterday in Kaduna urged students to develop the spirit of tolerance, self-discipline, consultation and respect while dealing with constituted authorities. Addressing students at the convention of the Kaduna Polytechnic, the governor observed that the state of lawlessness prevalent in schools was a manifestation of the disorderliness of the Nigerian society. Governor Lar pointed out that if the nation was to make any headway in checking student unrest, all Nigerians must be disciplined. He warned Nigerian students not to imitate students in the developed countries, "for we have just begun to tread along the rugged road of nation building." Earlier, the chairman of the institution's board of governors, Alhaji Ahmadu Hassa, said that the seven technological institutions in the country could not cope with the training of technological personnel for the nation. He said that it was necessary for the federal government to restore the matching grants to state government-owned polytechnics which it abolished in 1980. [Text] [AB151250 Lagos NAN in English 1220 GMT 15 Jan 82]

CSO: 4700/574

TAMOUL UNION FORMED TO PROMOTE INDIAN CULTURE

Congress Votes To Form Union

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 7 Dec 81 pp 12-13

[Article by J. M.; bulletin from Federation of Churches]

[Text] *"Viv lo pep tamoul, viv lo pep renionnais, viv nout frer caf, viv nout frer yab associe avec nout communaute."* In his address, Daniel Singainy perfectly summarized the desire for unity that seems to motivate the leaders of the Tamoul congress. The basic idea is the need to promote the culture and individuality of Reunionese people of Indian descent.

The notion of respect was frequently voiced by the different speakers. This cultural and religious demand is not couched in terms of the annihilation of other contributions. The Reunionese people of Indian origin simply wish to enjoy the same rights as others.

In order to advance their cause, they decided at their congress yesterday to found the Tamoul Union of Reunion. Basically, it will have the task of ensuring respect for certain ideas such as the dietary laws in establishments or a lifting of the ban on the entry of officiating priests. The Tamoul Union of Reunion does not discard the possibility of intervening at very precise levels in order to ensure greater effectiveness of its action.

The Ritz movie theater in Saint Denis was unusually busy this Sunday morning. Women wearing new green, red or orange saris for the first time showed off their coiffures adorned with white flowers. Some men kept their hats on. Organizers put the final touches on theater preparations. From the amplifier speakers came a rhythmic music of drums. It was already 9:00.

A crowd of persons from Villele signaled their entrance with their hushed remarks. Samourgom Canaguy gave last bits of advice, accommodated the different officials and welcomed newsmen. A priest took the microphone to open the day with a chanted prayer, followed by applause. Little girls from the Tamoul Club, added a flowing, pretty note to the scene. With graceful movements of their hands, bodies and heads, an atmosphere of charm was created. *"O soleil, leve-toi sur le coeur qui saigne."* A poem was hastily recited, followed by more dancing. Then came the speeches.

President Rene Kichenin pronounced the opening speech, thanking all those present who made sacrifices to participate in the congress. "This event is a total success," he said, regardless of what would come of the debate. Paul Canaguy, who spoke next, traced the different phases of the history of the Tamoul people in Reunion, a history that began with the colonization of the island.

As early as the 17th century, in fact, many slaves of Indian origin sweated and labored under the whip. Starting in 1826, the recruitment was stepped up because the country did not have enough workers. Torn from the Corromandel Coast, weakened by the poor traveling conditions, the new arrivals discovered the rigors of the puppet regime. From sunup to sundown, they never ceased their work with the pick.

The first resistance movements very quickly appeared. Petitions, strikes and running away no longer counted. Repression came down with a vengeance. In 1868, 19,000 Indians were in prison and another 10,000 were becoming acquainted with forced labor, according to Canaguy. In 1868, rewards were instituted for the capture of deserters.

In the face of such harsh conditions, no one ever gave up. "Our ancestors resisted anything that humiliated man. We must remain faithful to that tradition. This congress will be a milestone because it is under the banner of unity. The path to the future is open to us," the speaker concluded.

Ms Moutama then tried to define the place that Tamoul women should occupy in society. She proclaimed the virtues of marriage as an indissoluble contract between two persons. According to Hinduism, woman is the equal of man. She is the light of the home and the raising of children rests on her shoulders. "In Reunion today, her responsibilities must be redeveloped. That is another of the tasks of our congress." Ms Moutama also spoke of the work women do outside the home, especially in the fields.

Resistance Through Religion

For Marcel Commorapouille, it is important to define the personality of Tamouls in the Reunionese community so that they may better find their place and seek fulfillment. For a long time, Tamoul cultural life has been excluded and the Hindu religion flouted. Commorapouille questions the vision and practices of "some cultural groups" that wish to subjugate the Tamoul culture to the Maloya or the Kalou Pile. The Tamoul culture exists and refuses to let itself be reduced to folklore. "That which has enabled us to resist acculturation is our strong spirituality. Thanks to our parents, who have won out over three centuries of assimilation, we now have a culture that is uniquely our own."

The endurance of the Tamoul culture depends on the maintenance and development of religious fervor, according to the speaker. In this connection, Singainy was even clearer: "The real heritage left to us by our ancestors is the Malabar people's religion."

Speaking passionately and hammering out his remarks, Louis Virapin delivered a tirade against white communalism, which with the cross and sword has sought to

take over the entire world. He warned all opportunists that the Reunionese people of Indian origin will relentlessly fight sectarianism and those who try to turn that culture into folklore. Virapin asked for vigilance with regard to the hypocritical political forces that have "used the Tamoul masses as a stepping stone." He urged his brothers to have pride.

"The survivors of suffering, we have stood up to three centuries of disaster. Let us go back to the sources of wisdom. Let us savor our own individuality. Let us hold our heads high in the face of cultural diversity."

Racial Brothers

In the opinion of the congress organizers, promotion of the Tamoul culture cannot be conceived of without knowledge of the Tamoul language. Caroubata gave particular stress to the question, emphasizing that "any human group that does not master its language and education is doomed to disappear as an identity." He asked for the introduction of the Tamoul language into the secondary schools and universities.

Joseph Varondin then spoke to his "racial brothers" and asked them not to remain at the stage of demands. For him, there is no doubt that it is the Indians who prevented Reunion from falling into economic ruin. They saved French culture in Reunion. "Outside of our differences, we must not forget our points of agreement," he said.

Singainy's speech was the high point of the congress. Speaking strongly and in an impassioned tone, a little anger in his eyes, he began his speech with a poem. The misery, suffering and blows endured by the martyred Tamoul people followed one another in his address like painful memories. Every day, "*mizer le pli for enkor.*"

He believes that the Reunionese people cannot be liberated if the Tamoul people are not liberated. He dreams of unity with his Yab and Caf brothers. With the political changes, Singainy is of the opinion that one must be stronger and more numerous and even go out into the streets to reject assimilation. "*Sansa, in zour nou variv dann simetiere e nou gagnera pi lir le nom nout maman.*"

The priest from the Chapelle la Misere illustrated his remarks with comparisons and metaphores to strengthen his arguments. He thinks that time has come to "make things clear." He denounced the Church, an accomplice of the colonizer, and assemblyline baptisms. "*Na in pe la pran lo benite pou et plus franse kle franse.*"

Train Has Left

The "Tamoul people's religion" is for him the only way to unite Reunionese people of Indian origin beyond their political divisions. Singainy does not view this struggle as a means to get into a ministry. "*Nous ve tout moun le egal.*"

The end of the speech was met with loud applause. Many persons prepared to leave the room. Singainy returned to the microphone to ask his friends to remain seated and pointed to the persons seated on the dais. "They are our allies," he said.

Samourgom Canaguy tried to synthesize all speeches. Pressed by time, he got to the heart of the matter. The fact of having obtained a "large audience" is a great victory, despite the "maneuvering going on." He sent an arrow in the direction of the mass media, which "have always been accomplices of the destruction of the community."

But it was especially to those who did not attend the congress that he spoke. "We pardon the friends and brothers of the Federation who have not understood us and who continue to check our movement. We forgive them because their attitude is explained by the depersonalization brought about by colonialism. We cannot have a grudge against them. The train has left; they have to catch up with it." He asked those who have contributed to cooperation with oppression to join the Tamoul Union of Reunion, whose creation he announced.

"We must promote Tamoul culture without hurting any other culture." Kichenin returned to the rostrum to close the congress. "A big step has been taken. Persons from the entire political spectrum have gathered together. This is considerable progress. More will come."

The president saw in the younger generation the proof that the Tamoul movement can go far, very far. He awaits the government's action and like Sister Anne, he sees nothing coming. He threatens: "Our patience has limits. If they always try to thwart us, it will end very badly." He quoted Ghandi: "A society without religion is like a boat without a rudder." He made an appeal to the assembly to be ready to work for the unity of all Reunionese people. Kichenin then brought up the date of 20 December, which he fully supports. Then he asked: "When will we have our own holiday?"

Bulletin From Federation of Churches

Vadivel Vayaboury, president of the Federation of Churches, has sent the following bulletin to the head of the FR 3 Information Bureau:

"In your information bulletins, you have repeatedly announced a Tamoul congress for 6 December.

"However, the main organization of the community, recognized by the government -- the Federation of Churches -- has not been consulted.

"We therefore ask you to forward the following bulletin to the different radio and television information bulletins."

Bulletin

"The Federation of Hindu Religious and Tamoul Cultural Associations and Groupings of Reunion -- generally known as the Federation of Churches -- hereby informs the Tamoul community and public opinion in general that in order to put an end to certain confusion and put an end to all controversy, it has worked for years to have the government promote the fulfillment of the aspirations of the Tamoul community, to wit: recognition of the Tamoul identity and respect for traditions; education in the Tamoul language; and development of the Hindu culture and religion.

"The Federation has already obtained responses to some demands and now warns against the danger of division preached by certain parties who represent only their own organizations." (V. V.)

Bulletin From Narassingua Peroumal Church of Ravine Blanche-Saint Pierre

In television information bulletins on Friday, 3 December, it was announced by an FR 3 guest that the structure to be set up at a Tamoul congress on 6 December would cover all existing religious and cultural structures.

The Ravine Blanche Church Committee does not recognize that guest's right to speak in its behalf.

The religious association and the cultural associations (dance, language, music) of the Tamoul community of Saint Pierre, members of the Federation of Churches, do not recognize the Federation as the representative structure of the Tamoul community. (Julien Ramin)

Liberation of Reunionese Culture

Saint Denis TMOIGNAGES in French 8 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Philibert Josime]

[Text] Saint-Gilles les Hauts- Villele, a district rich in our history, the scene of the resistance of an entire people to save its culture and religion from the scourge of slavery and colonial exploitation, was the location of a superb cultural event on Sunday.

In this district in upper Saint-Paul, the people watched the spectacle presented by the different Tamoul, Maloya and Ziskakan cultural troupes. It was a quality spectacle that aroused the enthusiasm and support of the persons present, whom "la rent dan train tout de suite."

It was Daniel Singainy, the priest from Chapelle la Misere, who introduced the different troupes: young people from Villele, the Labor troupe and the Ziskakan and Flamboyant troupes. The priest and [portion of text deleted] union with the rebirth of culture and all the Reunionese people, particularly the poor.

Nor did Singainy forget to join the fight for the liberation of our culture with the struggle for social liberation of the exploited.

"Ni Travail Pas Pou Not Patrie"

The young people of Villele then demonstrated their capacity to make their culture and particularly their music come alive, with all the strength of their faith, in order to save the heritage of their ancestors. They pointed out that they had "no teacher."

They presented an excerpt from a Tamoul dance evoking the story of a king who wanted to have his wife murdered because a soothsayer had predicted that her eighth child would organize an uprising to overturn the power of the king, its father.

This excerpt showed the talent of the Tamoul troupe under the direction of Singainy Octave. The Maloya Labor troupe from Chemin Barriere did only a very short piece, disappointing a large part of the audience, which was discovering the troupe for the first time.

The Ziskakan group did the people of Villele honor by presenting the first series of new songs. This was the case of "Work, family, country," denouncing the fact that "*ni travail pou zot famille*" (of the exploiters) "*mais ni travail pas pou not patrie.*"

It was the task of the Flamboyant troupe from Trois-Mares (Tampon) to present a fine ending to the part reserved for the Maloya. There was perfect communication between the troupe of Daniel Hoarau and the crowd, which began to dance, down to the last Maloya. Once again, the Flamboyant troupe showed all its creativity with rich texts and new rhythms.

Through the social life of the population and especially the young people from Trois-Mares, it was the life of all Reunion that was sung.

Late in the evening, a group of young people finished with a series of segas. Satisfaction could be read on the faces of both participants and organizers. The district of Villele and Chapelle la Misere have shown the true path to an authentic cultural rebirth in our districts. Proof was given that in the districts, such quality entertainment can be organized. What is possible in Villele must be possible everywhere else as well. Together with the districts and the social struggle, we shall truly liberate Reunionese culture.

Demands of Tamoul Congress

Saint Denis TMOIGNAGES in French 8 Dec 81 p 2

[Text] In Saint-Denis on Sunday, the Tamoul Congress adopted the following motion:

Meeting in Saint-Denis on 6 December 1981, the representatives of the Tamoul cultural and religious associations of Reunion took note of the failure to recognize their legitimate aspirations and the most basic rights of the Tamoul community by regional institutions.

Aware of the harm thus done to the members of the community, which seems to be perpetuated despite the most recent historic evolutions, the representatives of the associations in question consider the consideration of the following demands as necessary and urgent:

In the Religious Domain

- 1) Respect for dietary laws in establishments (prisons, armed forces, schools and hospitals;
- 2) the establishment of churches in prisons, armed forces and hospitals;
- 3) the right to cremation and the establishment of adequate means;
- 4) weekly religious broadcasts on radio and television; and
- 5) the lifting of the ban on the entry of officiating priests.

In Cultural Domain

1) The use of the Tamoul language in education and the allocation of means needed to carry it out; 2) consideration of the Tamoul cultural patrimony in regional educational programs (civilization, literature, philosophy); 3) representation at the level of media in the conception and drafting of radio and television programs; 4) Tamoul New Year's as a holiday; 5) recognized representation in the organizations and institutions that administer and head the region's cultural life; 6) free choice of Tamoul names on birth certificates; 7) lifting of the ban on wearing sari in government offices; 8) lifting of restrictions on the entry of Indian arts teachers (music, dance, yoga); 9) elimination of the surtax on the importation of Tamoul cinematographic productions; and 10) reconsideration of cultural relations with the Indian subcontinent, particularly through the establishment of a consulate and an air connection...."

Bulletin From Church

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 8 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Julien Ramin]

[Text] An unfortunate glaring error in the last paragraph of the bulletin from the Narassingua Peroumal Church published by TEMOIGNAGES yesterday has completely changed the meaning of that bulletin and made it state precisely the opposite of what was intended. We apologize to the members of the Ravine Blanche church and to our readers for the regrettable mistake and we once again published the bulletin in its entirety.

"In television information bulletins on Friday, 3 December, it was announced by an FR 3 guest that the structure to be set up at a Tamoul congress on 6 December would cover all existing religious and cultural structures.

"The Ravine Blanche Church Committee does not recognize that guest's right to speak in its behalf.

"The religious association and cultural associations (dance, language, music) of the Tamoul community of Saint Pierre, members of the Federation of Churches, recognize only the Federation as the representative structure of the Tamoul community."

11,464

CSO: 4719/400

TERMS OF SENEGALESE-GAMBIAN PACT NOTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 30 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] The integration of the armed forces and the security forces of the two countries to defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of the Confederation;

Development of an economic and monetary union;

Coordination of their policy in the field of foreign relations;

Coordination of their policy in the matter of communications and in all other fields where the federated states agree to exercise their authority in common;

Community institutions, that is to say, the president and the vice president of the Confederation, the cabinet of the Confederation, and the Confederation assembly;

The official languages of the Confederation are:

The African languages selected for this purpose by the president and vice president of the Confederation;

English and French.

The president of the Confederation has at his disposal the armed forces and the security forces of the Confederation. He is responsible for the Confederation's defense and security. By virtue of the provisions of the constitution in force in Gambia, the president of the Republic of Gambia remains the commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Republic of Gambia;

The cabinet deals with questions submitted to it by the president of the Confederation;

The Confederation's representative assembly is called the Confederation Assembly. The deputies in the Confederation Assembly are chosen to the extent of one-third by the Chamber of Representatives of Gambia and to the extent of two-thirds by the National Assembly of Senegal, from among their members. The Confederation Assembly shall meet when bills are submitted to it by the president or vice president or upon petition of one-third of its members.

The Confederation Assembly furthermore shall meet every 2 years and shall prepare a report on the Confederation's operations; it shall submit said report to the president and vice president of the Confederation and to the federated states. After the submission of the above-mentioned report, a conference of the representatives of the government of the two federated countries is called to review the pact if a federated state so requests.

The practical implementation documents are an integral part of the pact;

A court of arbitration is hereby provided;

This pact takes effect on the first day following the month during which the instruments of ratification were exchanged.

5058

CSO: 4719/411

BRIEFS

SIGNING OF PRC CONTRACT--Economy and Finance Minister Ousmane Seck and PRC ambassador in Dakar Kewan Zong yesterday signed the contract for the start of construction on Friendship Stadium. The signing of the document will make it possible to start work on the 60,000-seat stadium financed to the extent of 57,227,148 YR or 7,725,664,980 F CFA [francs of the African Financial Community] by the PRC. This Chinese action deals with the construction of the entire stadium compound as well as adequate athletic equipment. The work will be done directly on a turnkey basis by Chinese engineers, assisted by their Senegalese counterparts. It is expected that the work will take 3 years. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 31 Dec 81 - 3 Jan 82 p 10] 5058

CSO: 4719/411

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH TAIWAN--Exports from the Republic of China to South Africa increased by about 96 percent last year, exports to South Africa showing the biggest growth among countries that trade with the Republic of China. Figures released in Taipei show that imports from South Africa to the Republic of China increased by 38 percent, second [as heard] only to France, Korea and Nigeria. Exports to South Africa in 1981 amounted to about \$315 million and imports from South Africa amounted to about \$368 million. [Text] [LD140204 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 13 Jan 82]

CSO: 4700/570

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

Feb 2, 1982